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FLASHBACK

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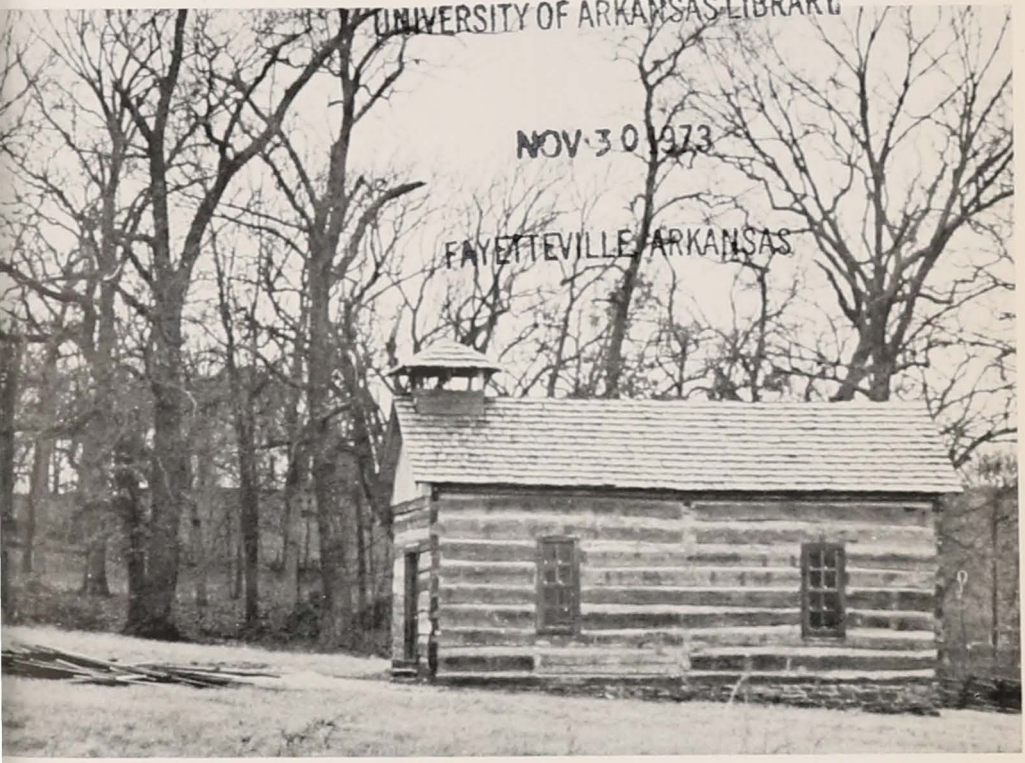

The Church at Battlefield Park
Prairie Grove

Published by the
WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Fayetteville, Arkansas

FLASHBACK

Published by the Washington County Historical Society

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WHERE'D THEY GET THAT NAME?

(The following are excerpts from a paper done by Louise Thornton of Springdale in a folklore class at the University of Arkansas. A native of Prairie Grove, Mrs. Thornton gathered the information from friends and relatives. Readers are invited to contribute stories of their own or to argue with Mrs. Thornton's version.)

South of Prairie Grove is a small hamlet whose formal name is Moffett, but no one uses this name in speaking of it, but the name "Hog-Eye". This is the nickname which grew out of an amusing story. In the days of saloons there wandered into the Moffett bar one day an itinerant "bar fly" carrying a battered violin case. He was dirty, ragged and, above all, badly in need of a drink. The trouble was, he was broke. When he sidled up to the bar and asked for a drink, the bartender sneeringly asked him if he could pay for it. The bar fly said nothing but carefully opened the violin case and took out his fiddle. Tucking it tenderly under his chin, he began to play. The loud saloon talk hushed suddenly as all heads turned toward the performer. "Hog-Eye" was a piece of music, it seems, that could arrest attention. When he had finished, he was well-supplied with drinks. For several years the fiddler was a common figure in the town, and the fiddle piece was a favorite of the town. The man eventually moved on to another town and another bar, but since that time the town itself is referred to as "Hog-Eye", the name of a piece of music.

"Bugscuffle" is the name some people use in referring to Mt. Union. The story is one which for a time was not mentioned. It seems that years ago there was a church revival in progress with a circuit rider conducting it. He was a devout man, but very boring. As is the custom of men under such conditions, they remained outside as long as possible. One evening as they stood about outside, their man talk was interrupted by a scuffle of two large tumble bugs over a ball of food (manure) which one was transporting. The men gathered about them to watch and eventually placed bets on the outcome. So engrossed were they in the battle, that "meetin" was forgotten. Church and fight finished about the same time. The women came out and, sizing up the situation, they hurried their apologetic husbands home. But the name "Bugscuffle" remains as a reminder of those backsliders who forgot a sermon for a scuffle.

"Buck-Snort" is the name many people use when they talk about Belleview. Its origin is based on the story of a "binge". A man called Buck, whose last name I cannot use because he is still living, became

gloriously inebriated one Sunday night a good many years ago and decided to break up "meetin" at the Belleview church. He was a resident of Cane Hill, some two miles away. He mounted his horse and his coming was announced by blood-curdling yells and the crashing of stones through the church windows. He accomplished his purpose, for the people rushed out of the church and scurried home. Buck was, to say the least, a great deal the worse off after he sobered up, paid his fine, and tried to hold up his head before the Belleview citizens. His friends began needling him with "When you going to buck-snort again, Buck?" The name stuck, and even today people still refer to Belleview as "Buck-Snort", the place where Buck's snort of "likker" got him into trouble.

Greasy Valley got its name from the habit the hill folks had of greasing their shoes on Sunday before going to church. It seems that few of them had polish for their shoes, but greased their rough brogans in order to look their best at the New Hope church.

Onda, far off the main roads and containing a store, a church, and about a hundred people, was named for the speech of an old Negro to his master's team. Old Sam never said "Giddap!" when he drove his boss' team; he just yelled, "On da'!" Old Sam was also a man of few words. Once travelers passing through on their way to Strickler stopped and asked Sam the distance to Strickler and where they were. Sam didn't stop; he just gave the reins a jerk and yelled "On da'!" When the travelers arrived in Strickler and related their experiences, they mentioned they had stopped at Onda a piece back. The residents scratched their heads at first, then they remembered Old Sam. After a great deal of explaining, the travelers understood and laughed with the rest. A small hamlet grew up where Sam's master lived, but it was not for him that the town was named — rather for Sam's command. Today it is pronounced "Onday".

During the Civil War a number of farmers and their families lived near the border of eastern Oklahoma in the rich valley between the Illinois River and Cincinnati Creek. One day a rider informed them that Federal troops were moving down from the north and that bushwhackers had been seen in the mountains near them. All the men and their families met at the church and built a crude stockade, moved in their livestock and valuables, and remained there until all danger was past. As a result of this incident, the people named their community "The Colony" — or Colony as it is known today.

Buzzards' Roost, though not a community, was named because of a large bluff with shelves on it which was a favorite spot for this carrion-eating bird. It became common as a place name after a certain

bootlegger named "Greasy Bill" was visited by "revenooers" in Prohibition days and his large still seized, and a good quantity of "mountain dew" dumped into the nearby stream.

'Possum Hollow was so named because it is said that it was in this hollow that the 'possum hunter could always manage to have a lot of luck. The hollow is noted for its great number of persimmon trees, the favorite fruit of the 'possum.

Illinois Chapel, east of Prairie Grove, is a small community located almost on the west bank of the Illinois River. The land was given by a Mr. Brunk (whose son still owns much of the farm lands) to be used to establish a church for use by either the Methodist or Presbyterian denominations. Both have used it, and today it is a Methodist community.

Slick Rock Hollow is located about halfway between Prairie Grove and Cane Hill. A spring trickles constantly down the long, narrow hollow, some fifty feet of which is solid rock. Moss and dirt over the top of the rock makes the footing of hunters over the rock extremely precarious. Many a hunter in the old days, following the hounds up the hollow, was sometimes astonished to find himself sitting rather than standing upright.

Happy Hollow, a little north and east of Cane Hill, was given to freed negro slaves by their masters. Here the "nigger meetin' " was attended both by negroes as partakers and whites as on-lookers. The name Happy Hollow was affixed by the whites as a result of the religious ardor expressed by the converted negroes. The hollow often rang with their fervent shouts and joyous spirituals.

Fly Creek gets its name not from the insect, but from the speed with which it flows. Its source is on South Mountain, and the momentum it attains as it flows downhill has given it its name.

Goose Creek has an obvious origin. It is fed by springs east of it as it winds through farmlands and empties into the Illinois. Its location in those farmlands makes it the favorite haunt of wild ducks and geese on their migrations. They love the grain they can find near the water.

Bob Kidd Creek is formed in the hills just west of Prairie Grove. Years ago there lived just above its source an old Negro named Bob Kidd, with his family. Residents near the creek named it for him, just because they were a little afraid of him. It is a curious fact that when the new Highway 62 crossed the stream the Highway Department officials misunderstood the name, and today it bears the name Budd Kidd Creek.

Despite the prevalence of trees and mountains in this region of

Western Arkansas, there are also vast stretches of fertile plains between the mountains. This land was the first taken up by the early settlers who came into this section because it was best suited for the growing of wheat, oats and corn. Occasionally a prosperous farmer would import machinery from his native state — the early settlers were chiefly from Tennessee and Kentucky — and set up a mill for grinding grain. The abundance of water from springs and streams made the power for the use of the huge water wheel to turn the machinery. Such a wheel was used at Cane Hill, and the old mill wheel may still be seen by visitors who take the trouble to stop.

Often the mill owner, after setting up his mill for private use found himself in a profitable business because he generously helped out his neighbor by doing his grinding. Such a person was John Rhea. Farmers for miles around brought their grain for grinding into feed for livestock. As time went on, other farmers settled near the mill and a store and church were established. When a name for the community was chosen, the mill was of first importance in the minds of the people, and the town was named Rhea's Mill. It is interesting to note here that the great-grandson of the miller was commander of the battleship "Nevada" during World War II. The old mill still stands, although modern machinery was later installed and the building remodeled.

Dutch Mills was settled in the 1850's by a group of Dutch people who migrated from western Tennessee. (See Booklet No. 46 of the WCHS Series, "The Hermanns of Old Hermannsburg.) This small town is far up on a wide plateau bordered by mountains. The fertile soil is watered by springs and streams. The Dutch colony settled at the head of one of the springs. Their chief occupation was farming, and when they set up mills for the grinding of their grain, they built them exactly like the Dutch windmills in their native country. However, they made use of the spring to run the mills instead of utilizing the wind. Other settlers moved in and a good many years later, Peter Luginbuel, also a Dutchman, set up a trading post. He was the grandfather of my informant and his family is proud of the fact that he traded fairly with the Indians of Eastern Oklahoma. He allowed them a camping ground on his own property, and in turn he had a good trade with them for several days on each trip they made for supplies.

As the community grew and prospered, a church and school were built, but when they named their town it was for the quaint mills of the old Dutch settlers.

Nature was unusually kind to my territory in bestowing many streams, springs, trees of all kinds, broad expanses of rich prairie

and many mountains. The people, in naming their towns and villages, naturally turned to these features because they had become an intimate part of their lives.

Dripping Springs drops its waters from between the crevices of the high bluff out of which it seeps. It is a perpetual spring which never loses its force, even when summer droughts occur in the region. I have heard the legend that once an Indian maiden fell in love with an enemy brave. Her father was violently opposed to the relationship and shut her up in a cave. Here she died of a broken heart, but her tears continued to flow to punish her father for his cruelty.

Mineral Springs is only one of many springs in this region which contain healthful minerals. This small community is southeast of Prairie Grove and in the mountains. Many years ago, a wealthy man whose name is now forgotten bought the land because of this spring. He built a large house and opened a kind of health resort. But the hidden nature of the place, coupled with the poor means of transportation to the place, caused the venture to fail. The building has almost succumbed to the erosion of time, but is still a reminder of the healthful springs nearby.

Morrow was originally called Leadville because at one time a lead mine flourished in the nearby mountain. The ore was quite rich and would have brought prosperity to its owner if the difficulty of removing it to a market could have been overcome. In those days, only winding pig trails marked the passage over mountains, down ravines and hills to passable roads in the valley. This was an insurmountable obstacle in those pre-Civil War days. The cost to the owner would have been more than the price he could get for his product. As a result, the mine was abandoned and the miner became a farmer.

During the time of the mining project, a Mr. Morrow moved into the valley and took up a homestead. In a few years he increased his acreage and his wealth so that by the time a post office opened in the community he was the most important and substantial citizen. So the town became known as Morrow.

As strange as it may seem, Lincoln was named for Abraham Lincoln. The town, before the Civil War, consisted of a single store and the community was then called Starr Hill. Stranger still, the settlers were all Republicans. When the postal service established a post office, it was at the urging of the people themselves that the town was named for "Honest Abe".

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS FIRST FOOTBALL TEAM — 1896

Top Row: B. N. Wilson, L. G. Crowley, G. W. Gunnell, T. A. Edwards, Prof. John Futrall
2nd Row: T. O. Potts, E. Carter, J. W. Pollard, Frank James, H. Y. Fishback, A. J. McDaniel
1st Row: R. P. Rutherford, Frank Horstall, L. T. Owens, J. Mitchell, V. V. Allen

IN THEM DAZE IT WAS EASY

(From a 1947 letter from Fox Wood, Oil Producer, Oklahoma City)

I played on the football team that Roy Milum managed in 1903. Managers in those days had real worries — money worries. I was elected manager of the baseball team in 1904. While Roy paid off the indebtedness as manager of the football team, the baseball team started from scratch.

To raise money for uniforms, bats, balls, mitts, etc., I started around the square with a subscription list. First to Dr. Otey Miller, father of Dick Miller of football fame. He handed me $25. Then to Jim McIlroy, father of Hayden McIlroy, and another $25. By the time I was around the square I had some $350 and was off to a good start.

I got hold of a Montgomery Ward catalogue and ordered some uniforms and other paraphernalia. The suits had red ARKANSAS across the shirts. We had a couple of gray mules from the University farm and a hayframe on a wagon. The U of A Band, Frank Barr director, climbed on the wagon and we started around the square, out College Avenue and down Dickson Street. Banners were flying and megaphones working overtime. We had a good baseball team.

Policies On Gifts To The Washington County Historical Society

Because Headquarters House is so limited in display and storage space, the Society has been forced to adopt a set of policies as guidelines in the acceptance of gifts. These policies are as follows:

1. Items falling within the following general classifications shall be submitted to the Library and/or Museum Committees which shall have the authority to accept those items deemed appropriate:
   (1) All books, documents, and personal records.
   (2) All pictures, maps, and other such illustrative materials.
   (3) All Indian and pioneer artifacts, and all Civil War items, etc.

2. Household furnishings and accessories for the restoration and furnishing of the house shall be submitted to the Furnishings Committee, which shall have the authority to accept those items deemed appropriate.

3. Memorial gifts shall be accepted and approved in the manner indicated under the appropriate category as listed:
   (1) Memorial gifts of money will be placed in the Washington County Historical Society Fund in the following designated accounts as directed:
      a. WCHS General Fund
      b. Headquarters House Maintenance Fund
      c. Headquarters House Furnishing Fund
      d. Memorial Library Fund
      e. Any other such designated accounts established with the approval of the Board.

   These funds shall be expended by the Treasurer at the request of the appropriate committee and with the approval of the Board.

   (2) Memorial plaques, portraits, etc. shall be considered by the Board of Directors and their disposition determined by that body. (Presently the acceptance of such items shall be carefully limited because of lack of display and storage space, preference being given to memorials to persons with national or statewide military or political reputation.)

(3) Memorial plaques and portraits displayed in restored area of house museums shall fall in the following categories and shall be accepted and approved when deemed appropriate by the Furnishings Committee.

a. Those recognizing substantial donors to the purchase fund of such houses.
b. Those memorializing men who were engaged in the military activities of the Civil War.
c. Those honoring early owners of the houses who had important historical connections with the houses.
d. Those marking individual pieces of furniture or accessories and consisting of a small brass plate bearing only the name of the donor and the name of the one memorialized.

— w c h s —

THE GAYLER CEMETERY

Reuben D. Gayler deeded this cemetery, located five miles south of Winslow on Highway 71, to the community following the death of his wife, Martha Cantrell, in 1932. The patriarch of this family was Jesse Gayler who married Jemima Rucks in Alabama in 1832. They came with their entire family of four sons and two daughters to Arkansas in 1878. Three of their children were already married with children of their own. They made the entire trip from Alabama with oxen and covered wagons. The land they bought was on top of the mountain now known as Gayler mountain, one of the most scenic spots in the area. Jessie Gaylor died in 1882 and was buried on his farm.

Two soldiers who fought in the Prairie Grove battle are buried here: Wm. M. Anderson, Company A, 1st Arkansas Cavalry; and Jacob Sebourn, 119th Illinois Infantry.

— w c h s —

Miss Sophia Sawyer And Her School

(In this issue Pat Donat continues the fascinating story of Sophia Sawyer as revealed by the letters she wrote to her Missionary Society in Boston.)

By 1841 the Fayetteville Female Seminary was under construction. It was made possible by the gift of land from David and Jane Walker. The deed dated October 26, 1840 reads:

"This indenture made and entered into the 26th day of October, 1840, between David Walker, his wife Jane Walker, of the first part, and Sophia Sawyer of the second part, of the County of Washington, state of Arkansas, that the said parties of the first part for, and in consideration of the respect they feel for the said party of the second part, and the confidence they have in her capacity and industry in conducting her school and instructing her pupils and for the purpose of securing her services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the neighborhood around it have this day granted, bargained and sold and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell and convey until said party of the second part the following described lot or parcel of ground lying in the State of Arkansas designated as follows:

"To wit: Beginning at the North corner of Block 33, thence South with the street 100 feet, thence East 100 feet, thence North 100 feet."

Miss Sawyer believed in advertising and a note in "The Witness" of Fayetteville, dated Feb. 6, 1841, announced her school would close Feb. 12, and reopen in two weeks in a "new and convenient edifice" which had been constructed in a retired part of the town. She declared the school would "offer every facility to the young ladies to take exercise without the least exposure."

The tuition charges for the five month session were:

"For Reading, Spelling, Defining, Geography, History, Mental Arithmetic and Geometry, $8.

"For the more difficult branches, viz: Writing, (including pen making), Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, Ancient Geography, Ancient History, Logic, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, also children under seven years of age, who receive proper instruction in the elementary branches, $10.

"Plain and ornamental needle work will be taught next session.

"Boarding can be had in the most respectable families for $2. per week.

"Rev. Mr. Scull has charge of the Male Academy and delivers lectures upon the Bible on Sunday evenings to the young ladies."

On January 20, 1841, Miss Sawyer is writing to her Mentor, Rev. David Greene in Boston:

Fayetteville Jan. 20th, 1841

Rev. David Greene
Mission House, Boston
Very Dear Sir,

Yours of Dec. 18th reached me last evening. I thank you for the continued interest you take in my affairs which appears in your sympathy and advice. Your fears respecting my involving myself in debt were natural from your knowledge of my character. Were not my desire to accomplish objects that money or credit helps me to do, chastened by a fear that I should not be able to fulfil contracts, I should not stop often to count the cost in my pursuits. As it is I have not failed in my calculations only in trusting too implicitly the promises of contractors, workmen, etc. And this I have done supposing that gentlemen would be honorable with me, however, they might treat their own sex in bargains. If my life and health are spared, however, I shall be able to meet demands promptly, and go forward successfully in this warm convenient house. The average number of pupils have been from 20 to 50 since I have been known here as a teacher, but many of these are Cherokees and others unable to pay—sometimes promising children from drunkards, etc. These I must teach, trusting in God to send me "bread after many days". Mrs. Ridge is here or I should have probably returned to the Nation by the urgent request of the Indians. Fifteen, including Mrs. Ridge's children, have attended the school the present session, ten of whom have boarded with me at Dr. Deane's and have been under my care at all times. Mrs. Ridge was building and not in circumstances to receive boarders so I left to accommodate the Cherokee pupils.

Sat. Feb. 20th, 1841

Dear Sir,

I have been unable, unless I neglected my numerous scholars, to finish this letter until now. I have just closed a letter to Mr. Kingsbury in reply to an invitation to go to his family and instruct a school to be composed of pupils boarded in the family and collected from the neighborhood. No situation could have been more gratifying to my social feelings than his offers and proposals. The letter softened me to tears and awakened feelings long dormant in a bosom steeled to tender emotions by a course of Providential discipline. I received a letter also from a friend of Mrs. Follen by her request, stating that the Manuscript left with Dr. Follen had been, or rather would be sent, according to my wishes, to the Mission House to be committed to

your care. Will you have the goodness, sir, to enclose it in a small box to be sent safely to me? Let the box be so secured that its contents shall meet no eye but my own. I am ashamed to ask this favor yet I wish for the manuscript too much not to make the request.

Now let me say a word about our house—I have closed the school until next Friday when the next session opens. The Cherokees paid promptly and honorably for board and tuition and except in a few instances all my patrons have met demands promptly so by the help of a gentleman here, I have been able to pay not only what was due on the first payment, but the whole note that was not due for a year to come the owners giving us the discount of 10 per cent. The note is now in the hands of a rich trader who lets me pay him just as I please ten dollars at a time, etc., just as I receive. I am going on, however, involving myself further, in finishing our house and adding a piazza and enclosing it with a yard that shrubbery and shade trees may be set out in the season. Our first purchase was the frame of a house that could not suit the school without adding to it, the expense I am now giving and we purchased this for the reason that no other could, so soon, be obtained; and no substitute found except a high rent and if the school stopped not only the means of paying for the house ceased, but my opportunity of doing good also ceased. Added to this embarrassment, the workmen failed to finish the house and give us entrance until the house occupied was too cold and smoky to allow us to live in it so there we were with fifty scholars suffering and the teacher almost driven to madness from the failure of contractor and workmen, but God has carried us through wonderfully and given me the confidence of the community as it regards industry, activity, and efficiency in my employment. How long this confidence will continue I know not—nothing is as uncertain as human approbation, and then the fluctuating state of society is sufficient to chasten expectation. There is no hope but in God—should He prosper the works of our hands, I hope some day to pay my debts and add to the funds of the Board under whose patronage and protection let me still feel that I am.

The female school formerly here is gone, and a Male Academy opened under the instruction of a Mr. Scull, an Episcopalian Minister, who we hope will do much good here. Rollin and his two brothers are going—Susan and little Andrew only remain with me. So you see God takes care for us and ours. Mrs. Ridge's health has much improved, did she know I was writing would send her best regards.

29th Friday: I am almost sick, the weather so suddenly changed. Forgive dear sir this detailed account and continue to advise and pray for me, though I have gone contrary to your advice in completing

the plan of my house. The gentleman who gave the ground said yesterday to me "Go on your school is doing more good in the country than any other —" mentioned giving more back ground and having the shrubbery railed in by friend of the institution.

Yours in Christ
S. Sawyer

(Notes: Dr. C. W. Deane's home was located on the north side of Center Street, across from the Mountain Inn, according to Campbell's History of Fayetteville.

Cyrus Kingsbury was missionary to the Choctaws at Pine Ridge Mission, a position he was still holding in January 1846.

John Rollin Ridge was called Rollin by family and friends.

The establishment of the male academy by Mr. Scull indicates that Fayetteville had yet another early school which previously has not been given much recognition.

It was six months later before another letter went out from the remote frontier to Boston, and the first part, by Nancy Drew, was written to fulfill an examination requirement. Dated July 26, 1841, the young Cherokee wrote:)

Fayetteville, Female Seminary,
July 26, 1841

Rev. David Greene
Mission House

Dear Sir

As I have a letter to write for the approaching examination, I have, at the request of Miss Sawyer, taken the liberty of addressing it to you, presuming from all I have learned of you, that you would take a lively interest in the advancement of the course of education in this remote region.

I will give you a brief description of our seminary, its locality, etc.

It is in the southwestern part of town, on an eminence overlooking a widely extended and fertile valley, with numerous ranges of mountains in the distance, presenting the most beautiful and picturesque landscape that can be conceived of, the building is a frame, two stories high, twenty by twenty-eight feet, with a piazza above and below stair ten feet wide running the whole length of the building, with an enclosed yard one hundred feet square.

I will now present you with some of the rules of the school. We

assemble at the Seminary at, or before, sunrise in the morning and receive lessons in writing until the ringing of the bells for breakfast (I think early rising has been of great advantage to the young ladies, and has enabled them to accomplish more through the day than they could otherwise have done) at eight attend prayers and reading the scripture, after that the various lessons of the day are attended to until twelve. The small children are at school only six hours in the day and have much time given them for recreation in the back ground.

Miss Sawyer has forty-eight scholars including twelve Cherokees. The examination will take place the first Tuesday and Wednesday in August next, which closes the present session. I think all the scholars now here intend returning the next session except Miss Adair, a young lady who wrote to you last summer and some two or three others.

The Seminary was dedicated on the fourteenth inst. by the Rev. Mr. Washburn, Presbyterian minister, who laboured at Dwight twenty years for the benefit of the Indians, besides preaching a great deal, he taught a school several years during his stay there and succeeded in doing much good, he has now left the Nation and is living about twenty-five miles from this place in the adjoining county of Benton. I do not think he will return to the Nation again.

Miss Stetson, another of our teachers has left Dwight, I was truly sorry to hear of her having left, and hope the Lady that succeeds her, may prove to be as faithful as she has been.

Miss Sawyer wishes to be remembered to you, and requests me to say that she intends writing to you as soon as the session is out.

With sentiments of high regard, dear sir, permit me to subscribe myself your young Cherokee friend.

Nancy Drew

(Notes: The Rev. Cephas Washburn, born Randolph, VT. July 25, 1793, graduated from the University of Vermont 1817, arrived at Dwight Station May 10, 1821. In January 1842 he and his wife, at their own request, were honorably discharged from the American Missionary Board and moved to Benton County where he operated a school and later worked to establish the Far West Seminary at Mount Comfort.

Miss Ellen Stetson had been at Dwight since Dec. 22, 1821. She died at this station Dec. 28, 1848, where she directed the female school.

A few weeks later on the same letter Miss Sawyer tells the progress the school is making and offers a financial arrangement to the Missionary Board.)

August 12th

Dear Sir

I have just time to say that my health is equal to give me power to teach. It seems that I must suffer from bad health and live long and labor for my system forbids rest in any way except by a change of scenery and employment. Were I rich, or sufficiently so to travel, I would come to New E. by the ocean. The few weeks of this vacation, as it is, shall try to find rest by interesting myself with things around us in this new and delightful country. Our house is finished, I now occupy it as a place of instruction and residence finding our meals at Mrs. Ridge's whose house is two minutes walk from this. Mrs. Ridge and family are well. My business is all in the hands (of the) rich merchant, so I only have to labor in my school receiving pay without any necessary anxiety and pass the money to this gentleman as I receive it for answer when I give it "Use your money as you please I am in no need of money at present." There is however a gentleman who has shown us much favor who has an Eastern debt that if you could meet by a draft and let me pay the amount over to some of the Missionaries here in Arkansas bills it would gratify me and oblige him. I allude to Mr. J. H. Stirman of this place and I wish the favour extended to one hundred dollars at some point most convenient to you. Please let us hear from you soon.

Very respectfully and sincerely yours,
Sophia Sawyer

I will give you some idea of our school and house by letting one of the little girls transcribe some lines composed by a gentleman who spent some time in town and visited our school.

A Song Suggested Last Evening

Long, long shall I remember all,
Our friends and schoolmates dear;
Our schoolhouse on the hill where we
Have spent a happy year.

Here verdant vallies are in view
With groves and fields o'erspread
Behold you distant hills so blue
With mist around their head

In summer's heat the wild breeze plays
So cooly at this place
Our books fly wanton on the mind
While joy adorns each face

With useful books and joyous play
Amid music's soothing sound,
Time glides away from day to day
And laughing hours fly round

When we remember Fayetteville
Amid its landscapes fair
We'll view the schoolhouse on the hill
And breathe a silent prayer

(Notes: J. H. Stirman, pioneer merchant of Fayetteville and patron of the early day schools.

The poet is unknown.

Miss Sawyer's financial exchange did not find acceptance and in fact Greene seems to have some doubts about her ability to handle her financial affairs, judging from her response in a letter written Dec. 6, 1841. Stirman adds a footnote to help her allay the fears expressed by Greene. The wide acceptance of Miss Sawyer and her school is shown by the assistance rendered her by the leading citizens, including, according to this letter, James Sutton, who also was among the early day merchants.)

Fayetteville, Female Seminary, Dec. 6, 1841

Rev. David Greene
Mission House, Boston
Very Dear Sir,

I have defered answering yours of Sept. 15th, with the hope of being able to give definite reply to your cautions, respecting our pecuniary affairs; but am still only able to give a hasty answer to your letter. Not however because my business is in a loose state, but because the claims of my pupils, during the session demand all my powers. Could my body endorse more mental effort, it were easy to dispense with food and sleep to procure time to accomplish what I desire, but the retributions of over action are so certain and painful, that I must be controlled in my labors and rather do what I can than what I would.

1. Let is be distinctly understood that the aid I asked of my patrons, was sought only as a loan until I should be able to pay and this, not because I could not obtain credit but to gratify a desire to pay a needy workman and have my debts in the hands of wise and good men. Your letter gratified this desire and made me too happy to sleep that night.

2. As to provision for future contingencies, the ground on which our house stands was given me by Lawyer Walker of this place and secured to me by a deed, so that should sickness or death prevent my paying for building the transaction of a few moments could secure pay to my creditors; and what I have done, you know Sir, should we receive no pecuniary benefits would not be lost, as it has been done to improve the moral and intellectual condition of our fellow beings therefore, the first — (?) has been accomplished. "Seek first the kingdom of God," etc. This thought always comforts and sustains me in my present labors, that if individuals are made wiser and better by instruction my time and strength is not lost though this were our only reward but when I find myself failing apparently in this object my heart dies within me. I feel no motive for action until I hear the voice saying "Be not weary in well doing Ye shall reap if ye faint not. Sow the seed in the morning and in the evening withhold not thy hand. Your labor shall not be in vain, etc. etc. etc."

3. My debts are now in the hands of two responsible gentlemen who have aided me by their influence, time and money, and will, I have the fullest confidence, protect me from injustice in all settlements. One of them is Mr. Stirman, the gentleman to whom you granted the draft, and who gives me 25 per cent in Arkansas currency. Mr. Stirman has constantly been aiding me about my business in nameless ways so that I wished him to have the benefit of the draft, but my present circumstances are such that I have consented to receive 25 per cent in exchange at least until I can make some return for all his kindness.

Now dear Sir, I thank you sincerely for your prompt attention to my words and for all the innumerable favors you have shown me in the relation you sustain towards me. Should life and present health be continued you shall have a detailed account of all my doings and motives in building; in the mean time rest satisfied that all my affairs are under the guidance of Infinite Wisdom and the protection of Almighty Power.

Very sincerely, respectfully and affectionately yours in Christ
S. Sawyer

Fayetteville, Ark. Dec. 7, 1841

Rev. D. Greene, Boston, Mass.
Dear Sir

You are informed in this by Miss Sawyer that I have obtained from her a draft on Mr. Hill for one hundred dollars, for which I pay her twenty five percent in Arkansas currency.

I take pleasure in advising you that you are mistaken in supposing that Miss S. conducts her business loosely. Although her letter to you would justify that conclusion, in reference to her management of her pecuniary affairs, the reverse is the fact. She required assistance to enable her to erect the building she occupies, which has been rendered, and the various bills of workmen has been thrown together in the hands of Mr. James Sutton, merchant of this place and myself. A minute account of which is in the hands of Miss S. She will soon be able with the assistance you have kindly rendered her to liquidate the whole amount and render you an account of her affairs in detail. She has a fine school and stands deservedly high as a teacher.

Very respectfully
yr. obt. svt.
J. H. Stirman

(The beginning of the next year finds Miss Sawyer taking a vacation with the George Washington Paschals in Van Buren. Mrs. Paschal was John Ridge's sister and the Paschal letters which shed considerable light on these early days were published in FLASHBACK last year. In her letter of Jan. 4, 1842, she is still explaining her financial arrangements to Mr. Greene. The bank she refers to is probably the Fayetteville State Bank branch which opened here Jan. 18, 1838, and later in 1842 did go into receivership. "Old Mrs. Ridge" referred to in this letter is Susannah Ridge, wife of Major Ridge.)

Van Buren, Ark.
Jan. 4, 1842

Rev. David Greene
Mission House, Boston
Dear Sir,

You see from the date that I am not at home. I came here last week to spend the vacation and escape the severity of this season in Fayetteville. Mr. Paschal, who married S. Ridge, kindly sent me a horse and Rollin Ridge attended me, so here I am on the bank of the river amidst social and domestic joys. I occupy a neat room with every accommodation to make me happy, just before us lies the broad river where boats are passing and repassing, bringing fruit and the various productions of other countries; and here too is the house of God and many of his worshipers from our happy New England. O how sweet the release from the drudgery of teaching and all the attendant responsibilities and perplexities involved in building a house and sustaining a school in this fluctuating and crude society.

The house and ground about which you are perhaps tired of hearing is estimated by some at $2,000, by others $1,500, is now paid for except $500 which sum I have been advised, by a friend, a clerk in the bank, to draw from the bank rather than to give my note on interest, as should the bank fail, as they expect it will, it would receive its one (own?) notes and I be no loser, whereas should I give my note to creditors, in the failure of the bank, silver would be demanded. The bank had refused to loan out any more, but the officers told me, in my case, they presumed there would be no hesitancy, and by their suggestion and advice, I left a presentation, such as they wrote, to be given by the president at the meeting of the directors in a few days after I left Fayetteville. Should health continue two sessions longer, with less success than has hitherto attended my school in a pecuniary view, I shall be able to pay all contracts and call the house my own so far as we can be said to own anything. Hitherto I have felt and acted as if the house belonged to creditors though it was made sure to me by deed, for should sickness or death prevent payment and the house be sold in this time of pressure for money I must nearly sacrifice what I have paid by selling for much less than its value.

I could say much respecting the moral and intellectual condition of the country and of what I am trying to do to make the world better, but shall reserve this for a future letter, as all my Eastern friends seem to have less confidence in me in money matters than in anything else. I thank you for all your caution and advice it was needed having been deceived in most cases where promises have been made in a verbal manner yet not withstanding this gentlemen of influence have met my perplexities arising from ignorance, with the most generous aid as it respects confidence in my ability to finally succeed; and while they have smiled at my credulity have never upbraided me with folly; always speaking words of encouragement and kindness; and midst all my collision with opposite characters, my sex has protected me, not only from the pistol and bowie knife, but from insult and profanity. In one instance only I was told that I was out of a woman's place in transacting business. I replied that I had the responsibilities of a man to sustain and if he did not do justice I would no longer pain my feelings by acting myself, but yield it to an attorney and left him abruptly. This man has since become one of my best friends and has since told me that he neither understood my motives or character — that he was vexed with my urgency to enter the house — fifty scholars were then waiting for the house, yet I could not make any one feel that much was lost on deferring entrance. "It was Christmas Holey days" and you can scarcely conceive how lightly the improvement of time is estimated in this land of slavery. Old Mrs. Ridge is

now on a visit here. She and her daughter, Mrs. Paschal, desire a respectful and grateful remembrance to you.

More than ever yours, S.S.

P.S. Jan. 5: Pardon this scrawl and I will never send another such while I am able to do better. Am reading Channing's Works and can scarcely take time to eat or sleep, such is the delight and sympathy I feel in his writing on slavery. Jan. 8: Is it possible he is not a Christian? I wish I could see him and tell him more of the poor slave.

Miss Sophia Sawyer

IF I obtain money of the bank, shall I pay the $125 to the missionaries or to whom? The sum is what I borrowed of the Board S.S.

(Once again Greene is the recipient of a letter written by a pupil, this time Martha C. Trimble, as a requirement for an examination. Miss Trimble gives a vivid description of the school in her letter written June 1842.

Miss Sawyer adds a footnote later and tells of the warning by Washburn that she cannot expect to live much longer and of a prospective trip to visit her friends in the Cherokee Nation.)

Fayetteville Fem. Seminary
June 1842

Rev. David Greene, Mission House
Boston, Mass.
Dear Sir:

We all have a composition to write for the examinations and Miss Sawyer told me, although I was a very young girl, perhaps you might be interested with the few lines that I have to write. Our session is near to a close it will be out the fifth and sixth of July. Miss Sawyer has been in very bad health this spring, she has had two or three spells of sickness though she has never left her school a single day, her friend sent her suitable food, the young ladies also were very kind to her; the sudden changes of the climate effected her constitution very unfavorably. I suppose you have not forgotten Brother Combs who write to her a year or two since, he was then a member of Miss Sawyer's school; he is now writing in the Clerk's Office, he sends his best regards to you; we expect he will start to Princeton, to go to school soon, under the direction of Mr. Walker who is going to educate him at his own expense. Mr. Walker gave Miss Sawyer the land on which her house was built. She has a very fine framed house, situated in the southwest part of the town; her school house is twenty-eight feet by twenty. The upper piazza commands a beautiful prospect of the hills and prairies of the south; the room above is plastered

and the lower room is ceiled and painted a dark slate color as high as the windows. She is very comfortably situated; her yard is 100 feet square, it is all sown with bluegrass and she has twenty-five different trees in it; she has some flowering shrubs. I will now give you the rules of the school, the first three days of the week we study our various studies; on Thursday and Friday we study Arithmetic, every morning Miss Sawyer opens the school with prayers and reading in the Bible. When the girls study Geography she uses the globes. Miss Sawyer has Sabbath school every Sabbath morning for the small children, in the afternoon the young ladies attend Bible Class which has sixteen scholars in it. I am studying Grammar, Geography, Polite Learning, Arithmetic, History of the United States, Natural History, definitions, etc. Every Friday and Thursday in the afternoon we recite six lines in the Definition Book but sometimes we recite less than that. Thursday afternoon three o'clock, if you were to look in here you would see some ciphering on the Blackboard, groups of young ladies in each corner of the room. The small children also are scattered over the yard working on their slates. As you walk down the back street you will see the school house, you will then open the front gate and front door also. The first thing that will come to your view will be the Death of Napoleon, Pocahantas saving the life of Captain John Smith, and Bonaparte encamped; on the right hand you will observe the large map of the World; opposite to it, behind the stove, is the large map of the United States, also in the southeastern part of the room is George Washington, the first President of the United States also Lafayette standing at Washington's grave; and the Solar Sistem (sic). In the northeastern corner are the Prodigal son in misery, and the map of the Indian Territory. I do a great many sums on the Blackboard; I am well pleased with it. Miss Sawyer has seventeen pictures down stairs; and seven maps also; she has thirty-three scholars. The two young ladies, Miss Obryant and Miss Hildegrand, that sleep at the school house, eat at Mrs. Shepperd's. As I said before I am studying Arithmetic although I am not very far advanced in it. I am also studying Natural History it tells of the Quadrapeds, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Reptiles and Insects, it tells of the Whale, it is the largest animal of which we can give any certain account. The Greenland Whale measures from fifty to eighty feet in length; some of those found in the South Seas measure sometimes one hundred and fifty. Their tongue is capable of yielding five or six barrels of oil. I think the best of all my studies, I like Polite Learning, it tells of Arts and sciences, Theology, Religion, Philosophy, Physics, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics of Lightning and Thunder. The reason that thunder is not heard for some time after the lightning is seen is that the sound is much longer at arriving at our ears, than light is at our eyes

for light moves almost instantaneously; but sound moves at the rate of 1,142 feet in a second; where the lightning acts in an extraordinary violence, it breaks or shatters whatever lies in its way. When the explosion is high in the air it will do no mischief; but when near the earth, it may kill animals, destroy trees, burn houses, etc.

From your young friend
Martha C. Trimble

Female Sem. July 10th, 1842

Dear Sir,

Released from the cares and labors of school, I am sitting in the upper piazza, enjoying the scenery which is spread out in endless beautify before me. I am happier in the possession of the house and grounds we occupy than I anticipated any earthly possession could give. And I suspect much of the pleasure arrives from gratified pride that I have accomplished what I have undertaken. I shall not only be able to sustain myself in independence, but have to give to my patrons in the great cause for which I long since professedly gave myself. This, however, is only in prospect, I may be sick and call for aid tomorrow but should my health continue even as imperfect as it has been for the past year I shall in one term more have all contracts paid and something left to do good with. Faithful and devoted friends have sustained me the past season amidst the trials of illness and the efforts of enemies to destroy my character and school. My health is now very precarious, a few months since Mr. Washburn told me that I could not expect to live long; and I only asked for strength to finish this session. My cough and fever left me however by degrees and by the unwearied kindness of friends and pupils; I have been able to finish the term and settle business with a prospect of keeping one more session.

July 11th

The above was copied by a pupil. I have just to say the horses and drivers are waiting. I am going to the Nation to visit friends — Should I live to return and open school the seventeenth (Aug) you will hear from me.

Yours sincerely
S. Sawyer

(Miss Sawyer's dire prediction that she might not live to start another session did not materialize and she describes her visit to the Nation. She is looking forward to a debt-free period following this session and also notes that Rollin Ridge is in the East pursuing his studies.)

Fayetteville Female Sem. August 3d, 1842

Rev. David Greene
Mission House, Boston
Dear sir,

We returned a few days since after an absence of almost three weeks. During my visit my feelings were sometimes in exstacy, and sometimes wrought up to desperation from surrounding circumstance. At one time God seemed infinitely glorious and happy in His creative power. His majesty appearing in the forests until every feeling except love and adoration was controlled or hushed into silence. We seemed in a world of beauty, that made me forget localities and range the fields of them in pursuit of other worlds until a residence in this, where the restraints and customs of society, and especially the fetters controlling the pursuits of woman were irksome. At others a view of the degradation of our race, and the misery concomitant to all; joined with suffering and vexation of discussing finances, crossing the prairies amidst the flies, without being able to relieve the horse or suffer it to escape the torture by running to shelter nearly drove me to madness. My nervous system however has been invigorated by the journey and my general health improved, yet not withstanding these appearances of protracted life it is prudent to calculate on a return of disease when the season returns that has for years brought with it a gradual increase of suffering. I am now in my fifty-first year — always delicate — pain and suffering are among the recollections of infancy, childhood and riper years. While kept under the control of maternal tenderness much less was accomplished by my life than might have been, had not its preservation been the first object in all prohibitions and directions given. After I escaped parental control and was left to my own guidance I was too regardless of the preservation of health in any of the pursuits of life to secure it and was often arrested by disease amidst youthful expectations and brought under medical control. In these seasons I have always yielded a cheerful obedience to the wishes of physicians and joined all my efforts with theirs to bring back the current of life, that I might act longer here. My life is now passed, what I now do must be done with a daily expectation of being called to the employment of another mode of existence, and though I am but one of the eight hundred millions of the human family, I must do what I can for this family while I remain with them, and in doing this, I must place myself in circumstances where I may hope to accomplish the most good by my life and death. During the last session some of my friends and physician thought me in the last stage of consumption; and that I might die with the book in my hand while giving instruction; yet I have struggled through and shall open

another term, the seventeenth, with hopes of successful continuance.

If I can find a residence in the South during the coldest season where I can pay by my labor for what I need, I shall do so, if not, shall shut up here during these months. I have paid the debt in the bank by hiring $150 silver with which I purchased $375 Ark. this with the Arkansas currency that I received for tuition taking two for one dollar has paid all contracts except the hundred due to the Board and the $150 which stand as against me at 10 percent interest. I can remain in this way as long as I choose. I hope the coming session will free me from all debt.

I now wish to secure the house and lot to some benevolent object by will so that all may be "well" in case of sudden death. Can I will it where and to whom I please?

My prospects were never so flattering for usefulness in the Nation as at this time, were I able to renew my labors there. As it is perhaps I had better remain here, through the Cherokees offer me more in a pecuniary way than I can obtain here; besides, the first object in going there would be to draw the rich Indians of mixed origin from the mission schools where their children are receiving the charities of the public while the dark untaught Cherokees are left in comparative ignorance without being able to obtain our language except from boarding schools or where the English is altogether spoken in schools and mixed langauge at their homes.

My friends are kind and devoted to my interest here, and though a school of opposition has been opened, this school has gone successfully forward with 37 pupils. Some too poor to pay tuition, though among the most promising children.

May my steps be guided by infinite wisdom and my last days be my best days. Will you continue to write to me from time to time while I live — no other person understands so well my character or circumstances and from whom counsel has so much influence.

Yours sincerely, S. Sawyer

4th: Mrs. Ridge and family are in usual health. Rollin is at the East pursuing his studies. The sickly season has commenced here — crops of grain, etc. abundant — fruit trees are broken by their burdens — the natural advantages of this country are many and various but slavery is its curse.

(Affairs at the school have apparently settled down and Miss Sawyer, writing to Greene Dec. 31, 1842 seems to be assessing, not only her own situation but the status of the world. She is asking for advice on how to dispose of her own assets and seeking more help for the enlightenment of the frontier.)

Female Seminary, Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842

Rev. David Greene
Mission House, Boston
Dear Sir,

Not only your letter, but your long delay to answer mine has been calculated to teach me self-reliance, and wean me, if possible, from creature dependance. I once read a sentence from a sermon of Dr. Dana's which I have often called to mind as truth, "You cannot expect too much from God or too little from man." Then in your letter you failed to reply to the only definite question asked, that is, have I a right to dispose by will of the property held by deed in this town? I was urged to dispose of this house by will during my illness; by friends, who supposed my life in danger. I had then a strong desire to live and labor until the house and lot were free from debt, and God has granted me this desire. My health, though precarious, is such as to give me the power of constant activity; and disease has so often proved deceptive in my case, and the elasticity of my constitution is such that I feel less alarmed with a return of the disease than most people are for me; yet I desire in all things to be ready for sudden death. Should no disposal be made of this property the Cunty would take it — My wish is that it should be used for cultivation of mind where the most good will be accomplished for the Church. I may live, you know, to spend more, much more, than I possess and I may be able to labor to the end for my own and the support of others.

The wreck of currency here has made a wreck of fortune with many as I have to discharge pupils or teach for nothing in many instances. Then the claims of infant churches — the tone of liberal feeling in the cause of Christ — and the entire destruction of knowledge on the subject of foreign missions, etc. etc., make me feel the necessity of laboring not only by instruction, but in giving to support the gospel in these outskirts of civilization. Poor Mr. Washburn, you know his moral and intellectual worth — yet the ignorance of this community not only denies him support, but from their moral and intellectual degradation, they fail in a painful degree to estimate or improve by his publick instruction. Ignorant preachers are much more popular here with the majority of hearers than the learned and talented. Schools — primary school — must prevail. Bible classes from infancy to man-

hood — from manhood to old age must meet the necessities of the people — I cannot begin to tell you of the wants of this part of our Union — O! could you look at families — at young and ignorant mothers coming into being at every corner — Could you see the rising race, as we see them, then calculate the destiny of our country under its present form of government — Then I have not glanced at the worst feature slavery. Surrounded by the halo of your civil, literary and religious institutions do you not forget us overshadowed by the dark and portentous clouds of a slave country? I can almost see you frown upon me, and tell me to leave these matters with God who governs the world in righteousness. But, dear Sir, the subjects force themselves on the mind — we live and breathe among them — and I sometimes think I do wrong not to leave all and fly to a land of freedom. Pardon me, dear Sir, when I ask, if a place can be found for me to labor on some of the V. I. Islands for the benefit of negroes? The climate there, you know, above all others would prolong a life like mine.

Do not think from what I have written that I am mad, or that I sit and speculate on the condition of our world — not so, I am sober, perfectly sane, go forward from day to day doing what I can, though it does seem like draining the ocean with a cup, or like a feeble barque struggling against the resistance of a might torrent.

Do you not sometimes wonder God does not make short work and bring things right at once? Nothing to me seems so wonderful in the character of God as his patience or in the conduct of the Redeemer as his silence under provocation. I am almost an infidel — can scarcely believe the revelation that God has given of himself in our redemption — Were there any alternative I should make shipwreck of the faith — But to whom Lord shall we go? Thou only hast the words of eternal life.

Very gratefully your in Christ
S. Sawyer

Feb. 4, 1843

The severity of the season is probably passed and my health still usually good — the approaching changing season will affect me, but I hope to struggle through and continue my labors. January gave us a fearful good-by. The wind (blew) for thirty-six hours with such power that I often feared for the house as it is not very uncommon here for the wind to destroy trees and fences with a blast. Hail too often breaks windows, etc. Then the rain was so cold during and after the wind that one involuntarily exclaimed "Who can stand before this cold?" And what makes the weather more destructive here is usually, previous to the severity the air is so mild and damp that a

most painful languor, not to say disease, is produced in the nervous system.

N.B. Now, dear sir, forgive the freedom of this letter and all the confusion of my past communications and reply to three inqueries — Viz: future residence and labor; the disposal of this property and last and most important at present — can you send a supply of the most simple Sabbath school cards and books from the Mission School society. I have given all I can earn and much of future promise for the benefit of the ignorant among us. The library I brought with me for the tract society I have tried to keep for the young and old — most of the books remain though do what I can, many books get away and are passed from hand to hand, perhaps are lost by negligence or abuse. Then the Bibles which were sent me I have tried to make the best use of for the good of Society here but alas for the cultivation of the community. O that they were wise that they would consider their latter end. The American Messenger, can you send me the numbers and let me pay at Dwight when I can? I am aware that I trespass on the goodness of my patrons. I do so believing that the Board, who take an extended and I suppose a correct view of the claims of the world will deny or gratify my requests as they shall judge the greatest good to require. You know I am insulated in my labors — Do not forget me in your prayers, sympathy and instructions.

(To Be Continued)

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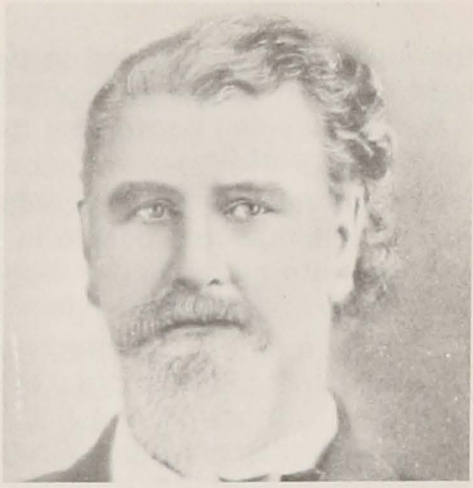
CONGRATULATIONS ARE IN ORDER!

The Third Book of
MARRIAGE RECORDS (1880-1890)
for Washington County, Arkansas
is off the press. Compiled from county records by Lloyd McConnell, and cross-indexed by brides' names, it is available for $5 a copy. Send your check and order to Washington County Historical Society, Box 357, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701.

(Advertisement)

OLD CIRCUIT COURT

In April 1879 the Honorable James H. Berry was Judge of the 4th Judicial Circuit, sitting at Fayetteville. The Grand Jury included in its list the names of William Mitchell, S. P. Pittman, E. E. Hale, A. W. Wasson, J. D. Carlile, James Oates, Lafayete Brooks, H. D. Garvin, B. F. Johnson, Alex Tankersley, G. W. Van Hoose, W. C. Braly, D. B. Jobe, W. F. Dowell, J. A. Harris, E. B. Harrison, W. A. Watson, and bystanders James A. Watson and T. J. Shannon.



James H. Berry, born in 1841, was a 2nd Lt. in the Confederate Army and lost a leg at the Battle of Corinth. He served two terms in the House of Representatives, was Circuit Judge 1878 to 1882. He became a governor in 1883 and a United States Senator in 1885.

Howell Hodge and Ed West who failed to report for jury duty were fined Ten Dollars each. The Judge reminded the citizens that it was important to be available for Jury duty whenever called, and the Ten Dollar item stuck.

Thomas Kimbrough was excused and DeKalb Holt, who failed to answer roll call was given a Ten Dollar penalty. S. D. McClure was not found by the officer notifying the group.

The petit jury carried the names of Joseph Tilley who also failed to show up and received a Ten Dollar fine — it was important also that petit jury panel be present in court. C. R. Phillips, Bart Moore, J. L. Blakely, C. W. Clark, Joseph Holcomb, C. B. Pettigrew, W. R. Joyce, J. B. Shannon and Anderson Davis were called. John Garrett failed to report, and J. L. Banks, H. L. Hartley, A. C. Hash, William Rutherford and George Dean were excused. J. B. Russell had a lawful excuse for not serving. John R. Thomas, C. M. Henry, S. D. Gilbreath, Garland Phillips, Nathan Combs and Travis Brown were qualified.

Alternate jurors called were Thomas F. Webster, Thomas McKnight and J. B. Farr. T. W. Thomason was a school director; W. B. Moore and John M. Kinnebrough, road overseers, and not required to serve on the jury. R. J. Quesenbury, Ed Tankersley, James Barnes, W. B. Taylor, A. G. Lewis, J. E. Crouch were seated.

It was not always just the witnesses to trials who deserted the county prior to the regular court terms. Some people did not like to sit on

the jury, and so managed to be away from home when the Sheriff sent a deputy out to the boondocks to notify prospective members. It was sometimes convenient to be visiting some relative in another county at court time.

In later years, when a poll tax was required as one qualification for a juryman, some people in the county refused to pay the $1.00 tax and were promptly discharged by the Judge when called for jury duty. These people were much in the minority.

The Court ordered an attachment for some defendants and for some of their witnesses who failed to show up on the first day of the term. Clint Dye, witness against J. C. Hannah, Alonzo Sawyers, defendant, and his bondsmen, Adam Carter, H. M. Parks and Wesley Dobson, were notified that they would be expected to show cause at the first day of the next term why Mr. Sawyers failed to report. Their $500 bond was in jeopardy.

John Steward also failed to answer when the docket was sounded. His surety, William Furness, was called to the bar and instructed on the ways of missing defendants. An attachment always read "to produce the body of . . ." The body? . . My!

The first day of court was most important. The Judge called the entire docket, setting cases for a day certain or marking them continued if the opposing lawyers agreed. Many cases were likewise dismissed when it was found that they were really not important but the result of some overzealous witness coming before the grand jury.

James and Calvin Rutherford, two Mountain Township citiznes, asked for a change of venue because the inhabitants of the county were too prejudiced and so a fair and impartial trial could not be had. Their request was granted and the Judge mentioned that Benton County would be a good place to have the trial, and that he would be there as Judge also.

Bayless Rutherford, Benjamin Little and Archibald Sawyers were sureties for the Rutherfords and along with the witnesses for both sides, L. C. Blakemore, W. G. Barron and L. E. Barron, and George Parks, were put under bond.

Joseph Lyles had several misdemeanor cases filed and succeeded in getting them postponed. Old Man Putoff was always the best lawyer anyway.

John Morris won a dismissal for his case, but an attachment was issued for G. A. Buckley, who failed to show. Henry Fields and Fletcher Fields, his bondsman, were sent for when they did not show up for trial.

James Barker, the prosecuting witness against Thomas Jennings, was missing, and an attachment was issued for him. Dallas Hale was accused of wearing weapons, but his accuser failed to report and Hale was released. John Reed was nolle prossed on a like charge and George Reed was acquitted by the jury. Seems that most everyone had a pistol of some kind around.

A long-standing case against Ephraim Ramey was on the docket and C. W. Walker and Robert J. Wilson were appointed to defend him. His case was continued until another term.

Zach Thomason received a $25 fine for wearing weapons. An assault to kill case against him was dismissed. Silas Graham was accused of creating a disturbance and the court dismissed the charge. John Rogers was fined $50 and one minute in jail, which was appeared to the Supreme Court. Mr. Rogers evidently didn't aim to spend even one minute behind the bars.

H. Calhoun was fined $10; John B. Henson received a nolle prosequi; Jonathan Elms and Charles Pollard both were fined minimum amounts.

The civil court cases included matters between David Mackey and Willis J. King, Andrew Duling vs. Wm. Walker, Ephraim Gray vs. Thos. Willis, and Ed Rhodes vs. the Fisher Stagecoach Company. The Maguire Mercantile also disputed a claim. Elizabeth Hill sued Harriett Crawford, and the Jury fined James Banks $5.00.

J. O. Holcomb, William Rogers and L. D. Jernigan were appointed to select the juries for the next term of court. It was a rather quiet and uninteresting term of court until the last days, when the Grand Jury began an investigation against certain county officers who were accused of malfeasance in office. George Pettigrew, the Sheriff, was suspended from office, and the Court appointed George Rivercomb to act as Sheriff. He appointed deputies J. B. Moore, J. C. Pettigrew, George O. Denton and H. M. Parks to assist him.

Mr. Dwain Manske, President
Washington County Historical Society
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Manske:

We would like to express to you, the board, and members of the Society our appreciation for the memorial given by Mr. McConnell.

We were so pleased because we thought it so descriptive of Tom as we think of him.

Thank you for your many kindnesses.

Sincerely,
Mildred Feathers
Tomi Green

"Please send me three copies of Volume 23, No. 3, August 1973 of FLASHBACK.

"What a great copy of your unexcelled quarterly."

W. E. "Dode" McIntosh
Principal Chief (Ret'd)
Creek Nation of Indian Territory
Tulsa, Oklahoma

— w c h s —

"Enclosed is my check for dues for my mother and for myself. We do enjoy our FLASHBACKS so much and I like the new size, too. (Mother thinks there's not as much material to read, since they're smaller. But then we always wish there was more to read because they're so interesting!) We have a Hood County Historical Society, but it certainly doesn't compare with yours! About 30 members — and they're not all active.

LaVerne (Mrs. L. G.) Ballard
Box 550
Granbury, Texas 76048

THARP CEMETERY NOT PARKSDALE OR THORPE

by Deane G. Carter

This article corrects an error of nearly 20 years standing in the write-up of one of the century-old, Washington County cemeteries. The error came in the first line of a story in the January, 1954 flashback, which reads: "Parksdale Cemetery is one mile west of the Fayetteville Fair Grounds."

Actually, there never was a Parksdale cemetery. The correct name — as indicated by local maps, by the recollections of local residents, and by names on gravestones — is "Tharp Cemetery". No reason for the mis-naming in the FLASHBACK story is known.

There is a Parksdale Addition to the City of Fayetteville, but it lies a couple of miles to the south, fronting on West 15th Street just east of Brooks Avenue. It was there that Reverend O. H. Tucker founded the Parksdale Methodist Church in 1905-06. But the church was gone by 1926 and the cemetery in question spans an entire century.

The 1954 directions for locating Tharp Cemetery have changed. The Washington County Fairground is gone from its old location and Highway 71 Bypass and a shopping center have closed the old access road from Fayetteville. Thus the cemetery is now on a dead-end street. It may be reached by going north on One Mile Road to Old Farmington Road, then east to the top of the hill.

According to the 1954 FLASHBACK, the cemetery "in its earlier days must have been a lovely spot. Many old fieldstone markers and sandstone burial vaults are grouped under a half dozen trees on the crest of the hill. During the past 90 years, the cemetery has spread down the hill on all sides.

"One of the most attractive vaults in the county contains the dust of Howard Hall, who died December 8, 1862. The tomb has a carved headstone that is deeply chiseled and the inscription is as legible today as when it was cut 90 years ago. This appears to have been one of a group of vaults, all of similar design, but the others have fallen and are gradually becoming buried in the clay.

"This burial ground has suffered neglect, except for some individual lots that have been maintained by the families who own them. . . . Hundreds of graves are unmarked or indicated only by plain fieldstones. Erosion has taken its toll and graves have sunk. Underbrush makes inspection difficult."

In the years since 1954 a good deal of the underbrush has been cleared away and efforts have been made to improve the grounds. But in 1973 it is evident that many more graves will remain unidentified. Graves marked only by paper cards inserted in the temporary metal frames are soon unidentified as the cards fade or disappear, and the name is lost.

The grave of M. B. Tharp (1839-1924) has an unusual marker: a bronze plaque set in stone, with the inscription "CSA 1861". Family names, identified by the more permanent-type headstones, include: Barnes, Bilderback, Bixler, Bogan, Bruce, Cooke, Cox, Crisp, Cunningham, Davenport, Dixon, Dotson, Gabbard, Guist, Hall, Horne, Howard, Jones, Kirtland, Logan, Miller, Osburn, Parker, Reynolds, Shackelford, Sullivan, Taylor, Tharp, Thomas, Vincent, Walker, West, Winkle, and Worley.

On the very day — June 30, 1973 — that the cemetery was revisited to verify some details of this report, a funeral was in progress, the burial of Mrs. Anna Reed Osburn, aged 80. And history became a bit more tangled by the obituary notice in the local newspaper which stated that "burial (was) in Thorps Cemetery".

— w c h s —

THE STELLE CEMETERY

(Across the river from the airport)

Stelle, John 4-2-1816/2-13-77
Lucy C. 12-3-1835/2-22-98
Clark, Mary C. Stelle 1870-1953
Stelle, John M., Jr. 1877-1967
Shafer, Jacob M. 1866-1951
Anabee M. 1874-1953
Lucy E. 1895-1910
Mullinix, Eli James 11-2-1835/2-3-73
Miles A. (son of E. J. and F. N.) 2-29-71/4-22-1871
Bobby Lulu 1894

The metal shaft erected at the grave of John and Lucy Stelle is a part of the old Stelle mill, built by him in 1836. The mill was about 200 yards southwest of the cemetery. The old mill wheel has been reported at times as lying in the river bed.

— w c h s —

A CORRECTION

In the August 1973 issue of FLASHBACK on page 40 "Kings Cemetery — A Trust", the name of Andrew S. (Parson) Wood is listed as being buried in Kings Cemetery. Mr. Wood is buried in Strain Cemetery, a mile or two north of Kings. We regret the error.

Marriages of 1883

L. R. Maberry, 24, and Miss Mary E. Stone, 22, had a January 1 wedding. The Rev. J. S. Cowan was the officiating minister.

William A. Maguire, 30, and Miss R. Gallahar, 17, were wed by the Rev. D. C. Mason, on October 7, 1883. Mr. Maguire was from the Maguires Store country and Miss Galahar from Fayetteville.

The wedding of John A. Mathews, 19, and Miss M. A. Sharp, 19, was by Charles Dupree, a Minister, on March 8, 1883. The couple lived at Strickler.

Joseph B. Mathews, 27, and Miss Bettie Cowan, Rheas Mill area residents were married by Justice Elijah Webb, on November 8, 1883.

The Rev. H. M. Welch performed the April 23, 1883 ceremony for Goshen residents Thomas Mayes and Miss A. M. Hash. Both were 22.

Boonsboro couple Dallas McCamish, 21, and Miss Mary A. Rinehart, 18, were married by R. M. Wood, M. G. on August 23, 1883.

John McCoy, 30, and Miss Emma Hewitt, 26, Elm Springs people, were taking vows before A. G. Smith on December 23, 1883.

H. G. McFarland, 26, and Miss Addie Berry, 21, of Springdale, were wed by the Rev. P. B. Hopkins on March 7, 1883.

Spring Valley resident William McHaffie, 23, and Miss Louise Cloer, 20, were married on December 16, 1883, with the Rev. S. R. Beaman attending to the ritual.

Justice of the Peace Bracken Lewis performed for John A. McKiney, 19, and Miss Tabitha Williams, 18, both of Carters Store on Middle Fork. Their date was February 4, 1883.

James McKinsey and Harriett Bradshaw, both 18, of Carters Store, were married by D. E. Jackson, a Justice of the Peace, on August 6, 1883.

Henry McKnight and Miss Mahala Oldham, ages 22 and 20, had Justice G. S. White do their wedding ceremony on September 22, 1883.

William C. McDonald, read the ceremonial words for James F. Miller, 23, and Miss Mollie J. Sawyer, 17, both of Strickler, on July 22, 1883.

Joe Miller, 30, and Miss Mary Chandler, 18, went to Justice of the Peace F. F. Curtis, of West Fork, on September 13, 1883.

From Viney Grove came John L. Miller, 22, and Miss Amelia A. O. Magness, age 15, who asked Elijah Webb, a Justice of the Peace, to unite them in wedlock on July 1, 1883.

William R. Mills, 28, Oowala, Cherokee Nation, came for the hand of Miss L. C. McClellan, of Boonesboro, on October 25, 1883. She was 21 and the Rev. F. R. Earle performed their ceremony.

J. G. Moore, 25, and Miss C. A. Moore, 15 years of age, became husband and wife on July 9, 1883, through the offices of the Rev. F. R. Earle. The bride lived at Tahlequah and he in that vicinity.

R. L. Moore and Miss Mattie Sanders, Prairie Grove couple, were wed by J. F. Ragan, a Minister, on March 13, 1883. He was 22 and his bride was 15.

James Mosby, 25, and Miss Rissie Vaughn, 22, both of Fayetteville, went to A. J. Phillips, a Minister of the Gospel, who united them in marriage on October 6, 1884.

G. W. Mullins, 21, of Hazel Valley, married Miss Mary J. Hilliard, age 20, on May 30, 1883, with Justice William Guinn officiating.

The Rev. William Ingram joined B. M. Murphy and Miss M. A. Phillips in matrimony on Nov. 17, 1883. He was 22 and both were Fayetteville residents.

T. B. Murry, 29, of Prairie Grove, and Miss S. W. Horn, age 24, of Boonsboro, took their vows before H. P. Greene, a County Judge, on September 25, 1883.

Hugo Mustin and Miss Mary Howard, 18 years old, went to the Rev. H. G. O'Bryan on October 23, 1883, who pronounced them husband and wife.

Jacob Nathan, 27, came from Siloam Springs to wed Miss Charlotte Cline, 19, of Springdale, in a wedding on March 13, 1883.

Joel P. Neal, 21, and Miss Verranda Willis, 17, of Viney Grove were married on December 16, 1883 by Thomas J. Reynolds, a Minister. Neal lived at Prairie Grove.

A Hazel Valley couple, J. W. Newsom, 29, and Miss Mary Long, 22, took their marriage vows before their local Justice of the Peace, William Guinn, who joined them in a civil ceremony on January 25, 1883.

Perry Nickell, 21, and Miss Maggie Brannon, 17, also of Hazel Valley and the Brannon Mountain, were married by Rev. C. L. Howell on May 13, 1883.

Stephen F. Dykes, M. G., was the officiating minister at the marriage of Boonsboro residents B. F. Norwood and Miss A. L. Russell, ages 31 and 20, on March 7, 1883.

Justice of the Peace J. Wassum performed the May 27, 1883 ceremony for R. W. Null and Miss Sallie E. Wyeatt, 21 and 18, both of Wedington.

Frank Oldham, 26, and Miss M. E. Mattox, 22, of Evansville had their wedding before J. W. Garrett on November 1, 1883.

James O'Neal, 23, and Miss Nannie Jack, 19, Springdale residents, went to the Rev. John Mayes for a September 6, 1883 wedding.

Lewis Osburn, 22, and Miss Catherine Nott, 24, were married by the Rev. Edmond Osburn on September 27, 1883. They were a Winslow couple.

Wilkerson Osborn and Miss Sarah Hardin, 21 and 17 respectively, both of Winslow, went to the Rev. Edmond Osburn on October 14, 1883. He signed the certificate for them.

A. G. Oxford and Miss Susan Sharp, both 28, a Goshen couple, were married by Justice of the Peace John A. Neill, on November 9, 1883. Both the Oxfords and Sharps were old families in the Goshen area.

In Winslow, James Parker, 20, and Miss Sallie Griffith, age 15, took their vows before Justice William Guinn on Novmeber 11, 1883.

W. H. Paster, 21, and Miss M. A. Moore, 18, both of Fayetteville, were married on November 18, 1883, with J. S. Cowan, a Minister of the Gospel, doing the ceremony for them.

A. J. Pate, 24, and Miss A. J. Cate, 18, both of Wheeler, were married by Justice of the Peace W. J. Hogg, on March 14, 1883. There was only the changing of a letter in this wedding!

An Elm Springs couple, J. W. Pearson, 21, and Miss Martha A. Reavis, 19, took their vows before the Rev. Norman F. Goodrich on January 14, 1883.

The Rev. S. G. Tuttle performed for Oliver Pearson of Elm Springs and Miss Annie Sparks, 19, on Dec. 9, 1883. The bride lived at Wheeler.

S. H. Pettit, 33, and Miss Sudie L. Bass, 16, both of Prairie Grove or thereabouts, were marreid by the Rev. W. F. Greene on Dec. 2, 1883.

Springdale couple J. T. Pollack and Miss Ella Stauffer, ages 21 and 22, went before J. L. D. Houston, MPC, for their August 24, 1883 wedding.

From Paetetus, Benton County, to Viney Grove journeyed W. D. Pryor, age 33, to wed Miss Mary Ellen Lee on December 25, 1883. She was 27 and the Rev. Thomas H. Day did the Christmas ceremony.

Jefferson Quinton, 46, and Miss Mattie Cunningham, 40, were married by C. Yoes, MG, on Feb. 24, 1883.

Zerl Ramsey, 22, and Miss Mary E. Lyon, 18, Brentwood couple, took vows before D. E. Jackson, a Justice of the Peace, on Jan. 4, 1884.

The Rev. Ira Williams performed the Nov. 4, 1883 ceremony for Boonsboro couple Ambrose Reed and Miss Kizzie Rather. He was 27 and she 23.

E. N. Reed and Miss Lizzie Shafer, 24 and 20 years of age, of Prairie Grove, were married on January 2, 1883 by the Rev. B. F. Totten.

H. A. Reed and Miss Belle Carter, he 22 from West Fork, and she 18 of Fayetteville, were married by the Rev. Eli Baker on Jan. 3, 1884.

A popular Fayetteville couple, John A. Reed, 23, and Miss Lena Bates, 20, were married on November 1, 1884, with the vows taken before the Rev. James J. Vaulx of Fayetteville.

L. J. Reed, 26, and Miss Lizzie Keicher, 22, of the Springdale area, took their vows before Justice H. G. Hartley on Feb. 18, 1883.

The Rev. J. S. Dutton performed the January 14, 1883 service for Marshall A. Rhodes and Miss Nancy J. Sherrod, ages 22 and 16 years.

John F. Rice, 23, of Spring Valley, wed Miss Lavena E. Hancock of Springdale, with the Rev. John T. Boyd officiating on Feb. 5, 1883.

Lee Rinehart, 24, and Miss Alice King, 19, both of Boonsboro, went to the Rev. R. M. Wood for their wedding on August 8, 1883.

Another Boonsboro couple, J. W. Risley, 28, and Miss Lou Spears, 20, were married by the Rev. J. F. Dobbs on August 12, 1883.

Elm Springs residents J. B. Ritter and E. J. Swain, ages 24 and 19, were before W. J. Wasson, a Justice of the Peace, for a civil wedding on January 24, 1883.

Joseph Roberson and Miss Amanda Floyd, 25 and 23 years of age, of Wedington, went to the local Justice, Elijah Webb, for their ceremony on December 9, 1883.

The Rev. J. P. Crozier read the ceremony for W. H. Roberts, 26, and Miss Alice P. Moore, 19, both of Boonsboro on Sept. 16, 1883.

J. M. Rollins, 33, and Miss A. B. Bement, 22, of Fayetteville, were before the Rev. N. F. Goodrich on September 16, 1883. He signed their certificate and pronounced them husband and wife.

Ambrose Rutherford and Miss Katie Proctor, ages 24 and 22, were married by the Rev. N. F. Goodrich on November 4, 1883.

Sam Rutherford and Miss Martha Dotson, 22 and 20 years of age, both of the Strickler area, were married by Rev. James Whittaker, who performed their ceremony on March 20, 1883.

Charles Scudder and Miss Minnie Scudder, 27 and 22, both of Brentwood, went to E. E. Morris, a Minister, for their August 3, 1883 ceremony.

J. D. Shafter, 29, and Miss Sarah A. Barron, 24, of Billingsley, were married January 4, 1883 by B. F. Totten.

E. G. Sharp and Miss L. A. Curtis, 28, of Strickler area, were married by the Rev. Charles Cupree on March 11, 1883.

The old Cincinnati mill was owned and operated by William H. Barnes, during the years 1903-1908. Mr. Barnes purchased it from H. C. May and G. L. Burris. Barnes was born near Cincinnati and was a son of Lewis Barnes who was shot and killed at Cincinnati in 1871.

QUERIES

Barnes

Mrs. W. T. Murray, Apt. 201, Kate Frank Manor, Muskogee, Oklahoma, has furnished the Society with a picture of the Old Mill at Cincinnati, Arkansas (above) which her parents operated from 1903 to 1908. Mrs. Murray, a granddaughter of Susan Barnes, would like any information regarding Susan, whose husband Lewis was killed at Cincinnati in 1871.

Shannon

Michael Shannon, 1507 Marshall, Houston, Texas 77006, wants information about the Shannon families, particularly Joseph Shannon's children. He wants to know if Isaac, Alexander, Granville, William and Lavinia were brothers and sisters. Will appreciate hearing from anyone having information on these people.

Cardwell

Robert D. Plumlee, 1440 North Rosedale, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74127, wishes to answer a query. He states that Richard W. Cardwell, born in Virginia, was living near Fayetteville as early as 1838, was a Circuit Riding Minister, Methodist Church, and also preached in the Hunstville area. From the records of the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. Thank you, Mr. Plumlee.

Honea

C. Richard King, 6811 Joyce, Austin, Texas 78757 would like information on James Wilburn Honea, Confederate soldier, enlisted Sulphur Springs 1862, wounded and on furlough at Cane Hill, March 1863. Co. I, Bells Regiment, Arkansas Infantry. Where did Mr. Honea live in Washington County? Any information appreciated.

Boyd

Harry Smith, Route 1, Box 59A, Evant, Texas 76525 is seeking information about Willis Boyd, in the 1840 census. Can any reader supply this information?

Ferguson-Sinclair

A note from Mary Avilla Farnsworth, 1120 Allison Street, Newton, Kansas 67114 tells us that a caravan — the Christain-Rogers Caravan, from Georgia — stopped for a year in Washington County in 1843. The Fergusons and Sinclairs were mentioned. Their descendants may live in the county at this time.

Burrows-Gilstrap

Mrs. Lillian Moeller, 130 Ramblewood, Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74003 is anxious to contact anyone in Washington or Crawford counties who knew John Wesley Burrows, son fo Reuben B. Burrows and Nancy M. Gilstrap. Burrows was a Methodist Minister, farmer, mercantile clerk, and managed a mill at Mountainburg for his uncle Walter Gilstrap. He and Locky Jane Burrows attended school at Mountainburg. Please contact Mrs. Moeller if you have information.

Jobe-McElroy

Mrs. Lois J. Cunningham, 2526 West Brooklyn Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75211 wants the last name, county, town and state of the parents of Elizabeth A. (McElroy?) Jobe. On the Prairie Grove, Arkansas cemetery tombstones is the following information: William P. Jobe, b. Aug. 11, 1824, Virginia, d. Sept. 20, 1864 (Mason emblem on stone.) Elizabeth A. Jobe (McElroy?), b. ?, d. July 12, 1884, 56 yrs., 7 mos., 4 das. His father, Nathan Jobe, b. 1789 Maury Co., Tenn. married Martha Asbel (Azbel) b. 1800 Tenn. Married in North Carolina. There is an Asbel school in Prairie Grove. The Jobes (or Jobs) intermarried with the Pryors in Virginia and Tennessee. Mrs. Cunningham will appreciate any help.

Hattabaugh

Wm. C. Hale, 2306 Oak Avenue, Merced, CA 95340 would like information on the following: Jacob Hattabaugh, married Anne Judy Hotchkiss c. 1842. Children of thie union: Martha Ann, Julia, George William, Isaac, Katherine and Jacob Jr., all born in Washington Co., Indiana, removed to Reno County Kansas in 1884, from there to Washington County Arkansas in 1885. Some in Madison County in 1936.

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American Antiquarian Society
Arkansas History Commission
Arkansas Library Commission
Arkansas Polytechnic College Library
Arkansas State University
Asbell School Library
Backtracker
Barton Library
Benton County Historical Society
Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints
College of the Ozarks
Crowley Ridge Regional Library
Duke University Library
Faulkner County Historical Society
Fayetteville Public Library
Forrest City Public Library
Fort Smith Public Library
Fresno LDS Genealogical Library
Genealogical Society, Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints
Kansas State Historical Society
Lincoln Public Library
Los Angeles Public Library
Memphis State University
New York Public Library
Oklahoma Genealogical Society
Ozarks Regional Library
Pea Ridge National Military Park
Prairie Grove Library
Sangamon State University
Shiloh Museum
South Plains Genealogical Library
Springdale Public Library
State College of Arkansas
U.S. Veterans Facility Library
University of Arkansas Library
University of Oklahoma
University of Texas
White County Historical Society
Wisconsin State Historical Society
Woodruff County Historical Society

OUR SECOND ANNUAL ICE CREAM SOCIAL

On August 23, a Second Annual Ice Cream Social was held on the grounds of Headquarters House, proceeds to go to the Maintenance Fund for the House. Entertainment included a concert by the Fayetteville High School Band, folk songs, old movies in the smokehouse, tons of luscious home-made cakes and gallons of ice cream.

Headquarters House was open to visitors and was staffed by guides in Gay 90's costumes.

Many had souvenir pictures made in an appropriate setting.

Both workers and visitors raided their attics to come in old-time costumes.

Photos courtesy of Charles Bickford

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